FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1876.

The claim made by the democrats of the house, that the twenty-second joint rule, by which a single objection would throw out the vate of a state without the concurrent affirmative vote of both houses in its favor, was still in force was pretty effectually squelched in the senate, Friday. The president of the senate had ruled that there were no joint rules in force, and, on an appeal from his decision, he was sustained by a vote of fifty to four ; such democrats as Bayard, Deanis, Eston, McCreary, Mc-Denald, Kernan and Randolph voting with the republicans.

It is reported from Oregon that it is the general opinion of lawyers there, demo crats and republicans alike, that Cronin made a fatal blunder and lost his standing, when he refused to act with the republicar electors, withdrew and formed an electoral college of his own. By so doing, even conceding the position of Governor Grover to be correct, he created a vacancy, which the majority of the board-the republican electors-had full authority to fill, and, so, that then their votes for Hayes and Wheeler are the legal and valid vote of Oregon.

The democrats of South Carolina hav virtually conceded that the republican house of representatives, so-called, is legal and constitutional body, by referring the credentials of the persons claiming seats from Edgefield and Laurens counties to a committee, This action admits that the credentials were not such as to entitle them to sca's; and it follows that fiftynine members-the number that partici pated in the organization of the republican house-was a constitutional quorum of that body, being a majority of the members | cexted. elected thereto-which was the position we assumed at the time.

A special Oregon telegram to the Nev York Times says, that it is now concede that "all trouble might have been avoided " had the republicans acted upon legal ad-" vice given before the official canvass of "the vote was made, which was to cause t " temporary injunction to assue enjoining " Gov. Grover from giving Cronin the cer-"tificate. The advice, however, was dis-"regarded until too late." Did we hear anything said about the unconstitutional, illegal and revolutionary conduct of the supreme court of South Carolica? What was that pithy senterer of Bob Ingersoll about electing a president by injunctions

INTELLIGENT LEGISLATION.

During the early days of the recent ses tion of the general assembly we were told, in reply to some comments we saw fit to make on a certain house bill, that the mover of the bill "knew that the act of 1874"that providing for the taxation of the real estate of railroads-"had proved inoper "ative, and so with excellent judgment " sought to clear the ground for intelligent " legislation as regards railroad taxation " by sweeping from the statute books all " laws relative to it." Well, the "sweep" has been made, and the result is "intelli-" gent legislation" with a vengeance.

In order to get at the "true inwardness

of this "intelligent legislation," it is necessary to understand what the law of two years ago was. By the act of 1874, provision was made for the assessment and taxation of the real estate of railroads, and it was declared that the road bed and track of any railway, and "all land taken and "used for railroad purposes," should be town or city where the assessment was made; and that all the real estate of any rallroad should be exempt from taxation when regular trains shall have commenced running on the entire length of the road and chattels of the person, company or corporation owning, leasing, operating, or "managing or running said road, and "which has at any time been owned by "said corporation or persons, shall be "deemed to be the property of such corpo-" ration or persons for the purpose of sat-

"isfying said tax." This law has been substantially re-enacted by the legislature, but with some material alterations and additions. First to the alterations. The definition of real estate is changed to "lands owned or used by said corporation," instead of "lands " taken and used for railroad purposes;" but the most material alteration is that under the new law, the real estate of railroads is exempted from taxation only for the period of see years from the time when regular trains shall have commenced running late or through any town or county in this state, instead of ten years from the quoted in the last preceeding paragraph are left out of the description of property from which the tax may be collected.

Without stopping to consider this limitation in the description of the real estate which may be taxed, and of the property out of which the tax may be collected, let us look at the exemption clauser. The third section of the act, reads as follows: "The real estate of any railroad shall be " exempt from taxation for a period of five " years from the time when regular trains " for public traffic and accommodation " shall have commenced running into or "through any town or county in this "state." This is, perhaps, all plain enough-but what was the use of sticking in the word "county?" Or is this merely a clerical error, or misprint, the proper word being "city"? Euch we believe to have been the intent, and we believe that, in the original bill, on file in the sccretary of state's office, it will be found to read "town or city," instead of "town or

" county." Bearing in mind the provisions of the third section, we come to the fourth section-and the same blunder, clerical error, or misprint again occurs-it reads as fol-"been so completed and in running order into or through said town or county for the period of eight years, (it) shall be subject to the general provisions relating to the assessment and taxation of real and personal estate in said town or the latter of the desired up, when a treating party, compused of several telegraph operators and their friends, discovered four skeletons must have lost their way and been immended in the drift during one of the terrific blinding show storms that prevail in the leading.

Will some one, learned in the law or in the ways of our legislature, please tell us what all this means? Is it, that after a railroad has been in operation five years, its real estate shall be subject to assessment and taxation, but its road bed and track must not be placed at a higher valuation than two thousand dollars a mile; and that, at the expiration of eight years, the entire real and personal estate of railroads shall be liable to assessment and taxation, and that the road bed and track can be placed at such valuation as the listers see fit, whether it be two thousand, ten thou sand or twenty thousand dollars a mile? Or is it, simply a stupendous blunder This, we believe, was not one of the bills which were rushed through without reading, so that there must be some "intelli-

'gent" interpreta ton of it Let us have it. The act repeals all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with it, and so "sweeps from "the statute book" the law of 1874, and our listers, if they attempt to assets the property of railren is, must not under this law. What are the listers of Rutland to do? The Rutland, the Rutland and Washington, and the Harlem Extension railreads have been "completed and in running order into or through," both the town and county o'f Ru land, "for the period of 'eight years" and are, therefore, by the express terms of this act, "subject to the general provisions relating to the assessment and taxation of r.a' and personal estate" in the town and county; and, if so, they of course, are not limited to a valnation of two thousand dollars a mile, but must appraise both the real and personal cetate at its fair and just valuation in cash. and so set it in the list. We do not suppose that the legislature so intended, but we are inclined to think that a number of the members had no particular objection to

All Bets Off.

making a "botch" out of it-and they suc-

The following brief announcement apears in the New York Herald of Friday : Notice to the Punce.-In view of the present unforeseen complication with re-ference to the presidential election grow-ing out of the fact that is the parties claim the result to be in their favor, and the strong probability that exists, in my judg-ment, that the decision will be arrived at only in the remote future, and even when it does come will be far less satisfactory than the adjustment I have decided upon, therefore I declare all bets on the general result off in all cases where I am stake-holder. The money will be returned after to-day at 1,339 Broadway. John Mornissey. New York, Dec. 7, 1876.

This is perhaps the best way in which Mr. Morrissey could undertake to satisfy all conce nel, and it has this advantage, that while no body makes anything on the the electron, on the other hand no one will be a loser so far as the stakes in the hands of Mr. Morrissey are concerned.

The Oregon Electors

We publish an interesting dispatch this morning relative to the proceedings of the Oregon electoral college and the action of Mr. Cronin and those whom he appointed his associates. Eugene A. Cronin, the democratic elector, was educated at Troy conference academy, Pouliney, and studied law at Salem, N. Y., with John H. McFarland, esq. His brother, John S. Cronin of Brooklyn, N. Y., was one of the republican candidates for presidential elector in the state of New York.

From the Burlington Hawkeye. Bull-Dozing in Iowa-

"My son, my son," mildly exclaimed a reproving West Hill mother, yesterday morning, "unite that cat from the gate-latch, take in that rope yov've stratched across the side-walk, let your little sister deemed real estate for the purposes of the act; but it was provided that the road bed door and let the hired girl come up and get act; but it was provided that the road bed or track should not be assessed at a valuation exceeding two thousand dollars a mile, for every mile of the main line thereof in the composition of the composition of the main line thereof in the composition of the come here and tell me where you were Fri-day and Saturday that you weren't at school." The boy said he wasn't prepared o answer just then, but he would insist o for the period of ten years from the time throwing out the report of the school teacher on the ground that he (the boy had been unduly intimidated from attend ment of any tax, the collector was authorized to collect the same out of the goods and chattels of the person, company or ing school by the terror of long, hard les tests, but his mother pronounced his atti-tude revolutionary and sent to his father's possessing the property on which the tax was assessed; and it was declared that "any engine, car or other article in use on "said road by the corporation or persons supported and order enforced, and as the boy went up to bed without any supper and in the custody of troops, throes of a free people, struggting in domest'e despotism, could heard away down on the next street, where the other boys were lifting gates off their hinges and carrying them down to the

Personal

O. P. C. Billings, Esq., has been elected chairman of the board of directors of the New England society of New York.

Ex-Governor O. D. Richardson, one of the oldest citizens, who died at Omaha on the 28th, was a native of Woodstock, and was, fifty years ago, a lawyer in practice

Rev. J. W. Price, tormerly of Ticon-deroga, N. Y., now pastor of the Congre-gational church at South Adams, proves ery acceptable and popular in his new relation.

Rev. Issa: D. Williamson, D. D., who ompletion of the line of road in the state as under the old liw; and that the words quoted in the last preceding paragraph owship in this country.

Rev. Mr. Olmstead of Townshead, says the Bellows Falls Times, was a leading and valuable member of the house, and probably spoke upon a greater variety of sub-jects than any other member, and always with clearness and force, and unfaltering and fearless in whatever he believed to be right.

Hon. Peleg Sprague, formerly for many years representative and senator in congress from Ma'ne, and subsequently judge of the United States district court of Massachusetts, is afflicted with the entire loss of his eyesight at his residence in Boston. Judge Sprague is the last senior of the memorasenate of 1830-2, which was the ablest body of men known in the history of this country, embracing among is members the names of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Wright, Hayne, Grundy, Marcy, Ewing, King, Clayton, Tazeweil and Tyler.

Fishermen Lost.

A party of four fishermen tormed the project of wintering in the forests of Fortune Bay, N. F., in February last, for the purpose of making a large catch of trout in the lakes and gullies of that quarter, which abound with these fish, in order to try the experiment of salting them and establishing a trade in pickled trout. No account was ever received from them, though constantly, up to the sal of June, the friends and relatives of the missing men, searched or misprint again occurs—it reads as follows: "When any such railroad shall have be forests for their bodies. Not until near

THE ROW IN OREGON.

New Version of the Affair-Who Shall Decide When Doctors Disagree? A press dispatch says the following tatement by the democratic candidates for

presidential electors has been published : Inasmuch as grossly false statements surporting to relate what occurred at the holding of the electoral college are being industriously circulated by members of the republican party, we the undersigned submit the following as a faithful detail of the proceedings in question in said electoral college, held in Salem on the 6th of December, 1876. At the hour of twelve there were present in the room designated as the one in which the electoral vote should be east the following persons : J. C. Cart-wright, J. H. Odell, J. W. Walch, Henry Klipper, W. B. Laswell, and E. A. Cronin. At said hour the door of the room in which said electoral vote was to be cast was opened and the secretary of state handed to Mr. Cronin an envelope containing certificates in triplicate of the election as electors of E. A. Cronio, J. C. Cartwright and W. H. Ode'l. After handing the certificates to Cremm the secretary retired from the room.

Immediately afterwards Cartwright pened the door and admitted one Mr. Minte, a police officer of the city of Salen and deputy United States murshall Minte upon entering closed the door locked and took the key; whereupon Cronin requested him to leave the room. Cartwright and Odell insisted at first upon Minte's remaining, but finally on request of Cariwright, Minte retired, leaving the key in the door. Odell then locked the door and took the key, but on the request of a democrat replaced the key in the door. Cronin thee read in the presence and hearing of all these in the room one of the certificates showing the election of himself, Odell and Cartwoght. After the realing Cronin inquired of O tell and Cartwright if they were ready to vote with him and proceed with their basiness vs electors. They answered by demanding the certificates in Cronin's possession, Cartwright acting as spokesman. Crotia in reply proposed to proceed with the vote for president and vice-president, stating in effect that the certificates would be produced and attached o the certificate showing the result,

to the certificate showing the result.

Cartwright and Odeli refused to proceed, and requested Klipple and Luswell to retire which they declined to do. Cartwright arose and addressing Cronin, said:

"If you want a row you might as well have it now as at any other time."

Cronin said: "Sit down; we are not here to have a row, but to yote for president," and again requested Cartwright and Odell to proceed with the election. Cartwright then moved that Ocell act as chairman, and upon the vote of himself and Odell declared the motion carried, and and Odell then appointed Cartwright sec

retary.
D. R. Watts then read a paper purport ing to be his resignation as elector
Cartwright moved the acceptance of the
pretended resignation, and it was declared carried, and immediately themafter, by vote of the two, Watts was declared elector

to fill the vacancy.

These proceedings were interrupted throughout by a dialogue which had the character of an altogestion between Cronin on one side and Cartwright and Odell the other, Cronin ins stiog that the latter grave. should act with him and proceed with the business of the college, and they refusing to do so.

After the pretended appointment of Watts, Cronia arose, and addressing Cart-wright and Odell, said in effect if not in these words: "Gentlemen, do you refuse to act with me in proceedin with the busi-ness of the electoral college?"

One or both of them replied sign fying unqualified refusal.

Cronin then said this refusal to act crossted vacancies in the electoral college, and then appointed J. N. L. Miller, of Jackson county, to fill one of the vacancies.
Miller having been introduced into the
room and informed what had taken place. The two then appointed J. N. Parker sec-retary, and votes were taken by ballot for president and vice-president, and business was formally proceeded with to the end Pending these proceedings Cartwright. Watts and Odell were engaged in signing (Signed)

E. A. CRONIN, W. B. LASWELL, HENRY KLIPPEL

Business Matters.

Gilford. New Hampshire, has voted to exempt from taxation for a term of ten years, all property invested in the interest of manufacture, to the amount of \$10,000 and upwards.

The grain and provision trade of B stor the present year shows a very handsome the present year shows a very nanosome gain in several art c.e.*, as compared with the receipts the previous year. The receipts at this port for the eleven months ending November 30, 1876, exhibit a gain in comof 3 590,779 bushels, (total 8,387,459) in flour of 72 262 barrels, and in bacon 73,107 boxes. The decrease in wheat, amounting to 562 622 bushels, is attributed to the falliance. ing off in the foreign export of this article.

There is a corner in trade dollars at San Francisco, occa based by the demand for shipment to Ciona, and the fact that one of the local banks recently deposited a large amount of silver at the mint for coinage into trade dellars, monopolizing in working capacity, and virtually freezing out the other banks. Trades are now oted at par, and as there are about a be coined into trades, mostly deposited by the above named bank, the corner is likely to continue for some time. Several bank-ers have telegraphed to New York for a sapply.

Humorous.

If there is one man above suspicion it is ot the bald-headed barber who wants to sell you a sure hair restorative.

A fast youth aske! at a city restaurant, "What have you got?" "Almost everything," was the reply. "Almost everything? well, give me a plate of that." Certains? Hash!" screamed the waiter. A minister of the gospel advertises for wife as follows: "Wife—A Bride Want-ed—A preacher, thirty years of age, who has traveled six years in the Lord's vine yard with an eye single to his glory—well recommended for his faithfulness and truth—desires to marry a good lady, who has talent and ability to assist the cause, a gift

writing, and worth \$2,000." Some young darkles in Atlanta, Georgia, Some young darkles in Atlanta, Georgia, were creating a disturbance outside the church door one Sunday night. Old Si came out and said: "Clar out fum heah, you chatterin' crows, you!" "Amen!" said a boy. "Go on, now! I ain't gwine ter hab no foolin' heah; I sot my foot down on dat!" continued Si. "I heard yer! When yer sot yor ole foot down hit sounds like turnin' ober a dry goods box!" rejoined another boy. "Yes; an' if I come out dar an' fan yo' coat tall wid dis boot, you'll tink dat you iresot down on de forrerd eend tink dat you seet down on de forrerd end ob de coldes winter dat we's had heah sence the big snow in '40." The boys left.

to sing, able to weigh an argument and some skill in presenting it by talking and

The Exhibition.

Gen. Hawley says that the best thing he saw at the exhibition was the American people. During the whole time he was there he did not see a single intoxicated person on the grounds, nor did_he witness any difficulty or altercation.

THE HERMIT'S LETTER. The Destruction of the Brooklyn Theatre-Reminiscences of Other Theatres that have been Burned-Barrett's "King Lear"-The Picture Galleries - Amateur Theatricals,

Naw Your, Dec. 8, 1870. The recent burning of the Brooklyn theatre adds one more to the grand conflagra tons which have marked the history of such places of amusements, but, in point of borrer, it must long stand alone. The papers have given its heart-rending details, from which the sensitive mind recoils, and I shall not recall them now. It is a matter of curious interest to look at the varied fate of American theatres, and yet this special calamity is not confined to this country Drury Lone was once burneddows, and or its reopening an address, written by Byron was spoken by one of the best players Its opening lines recall the late Brooklyr

n one dread hight our city saw and eighed lowed to the dust the drama's towerand pr n one short hour beheld the blazing lane, Apollo sink and shakespeare cause to reign. The Brooklyn theatre was a fine catab-ishment, and has had as much patronage as could be expected in a second class city. Henceforth the name can only call up vis-ions of unutterable horror.

The drama was first started in this city in 1753 by the company from England, the chief performers being the Ha'lams, a singe. Toe theatre was first Nassau street, then ie John stre t, and afterward the Park
was built, the latter being the first to burn
down. It was erected in 1797, and was destroyed in 1820. This, however, was not
the first calamity of the kind in America.
The hurning of the Richmon I theatre look
place December 26, 1811, and was one of
the most horrible of such existrophes,
since a large portion of the andlesce perished in the flames. The total number of
the victims was 70, among whom was Lieut.
Gibbob, one of Washington Irving friends. Gibbon, one of Washington Irving's friends.

Another was the governor of the state.

The burning of the Park, to which allusion has been made, was nover accounted for.

The house had been used for a popular perpars should elapse

THE HOWERY.

This was built soon after the borning of he Park, on land owned by the once faions Bowery batcher, Henry Ager. The Bowery was intended to attract the patronage of the masses. The Parkkept the price up to \$1 for boxes, while he Bowery was 50 cents. Here Tom Hamblin be came the master spirit and regived the homage of the Bowery boys for many a year. The Bowery was burned twice, the present structure being the third spected on that plot. Tom Hamblin at one time en that pist. Tom Hamblin at one time en-gaged Charles Kean, and gave the Bowery the dignity of first class tragedy. I saw this remarkable performer in Iago and did not regret, poor as I was, expending a quar-ter for a seat in the gallery. Forcest was a frequent star at the Bowery, lut, like Kean and Hamblin, he has gore to the grave.

OTHER THRATRES. The National opera house, which stood n Church street corner of Leonard, was once a popular place of entertainment, but t went into a grand conflagration ore lafternoon while they were progring formance. Next came the Park which had been theroughly reflited by Tom Hamblin. He had abandoned the Bowery in order to try legitimate drama, and had just opened the winter season with brilliant just opened the winter season with frinking success. On Sa'urday night, December 16, 1848, the play of "Richard III." had been announced, but at 6 o'clock in the vening the house was found to be on fire, and it afforded one of the finest pyroteclnics of he kind. The Park belonged to John Ja-ob Astor, and by his death had become he property of his son William. As the ne was at that time the owner of the two theatres. The property still remains in the Aster family, but the sits of the play house is covered by what are called the "Park hearre stores.

THE FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.

It will soon be three years since this esablishment shared a similar fate. It was a popular place of amusement, and lad an encouraging attendance till sudden destruction came upon the interests of both manager and player. The loss of costumes was very heavy, and probably \$50,000 would hardly cover it. Since then the theatre has been rebuilt and is now ready for another fire. Another once important place of amusement, which was destroyed in a similar manner, was the first academy of music. It had been some years in service when the calamity occurred, and in the course of a few hours the once stately edifice was a mass of roms. To these is to be added the old Niblo establishment, which was turned into a theatre when Metropoli-tan hotel was built. This was burned down at midnight, and no immediate cause of the fire was ever discovered. Besides these re-markable series of destructions at may be added that Barnum's museum has twice been burned to the ground. This double calamity may have been the means of leadng Barnum into that itineracy which has been so marked a fe dure of his latter days. He has not lince the last fire attempted any thing more permanent than a winter enter

THE BROOKLYN CALAMITY.

This is the first time any theatre in this vicinity has taken fire during a performance. It is the only fire of the kind whose origin has been detected. The effect on the theatrical public will be very damaging, for the sense of insecurity will spoi any performance. As the fire took place in the most profitable part of the season, the effect will be felt more severely. The present time till Lent is the theatrical har vest, which is therefore seriously impaired Collections will be taken up for suffering families, but the undertakers will have a benefit, and thus one is reminded of the old proverb. Most of the interments will take place Sunday at Greenwood cemetery, whose population will be strangely increased in one day. Probably there will be more builds than on any day since the British slaughtered the Americans so ter-ribly in the lattle of Brooklyn a century ago. This battle reminds me that the chief notoriety of that unlucky city is connected with misfortune. There is the awful carutterly unavailing. Then, too, there was the great scandal whose polluting influ-ence went to all parts of the globe and gave Brooklyn a shameful notoriety, and now comes the greatest horror in the way of sudden death, in its most dreadful as pects, that this continent has ever seen. What an unfortunate city!

PRECAUTIONS. Notwithstanding the frequent theatrical fires, it is to be observed that, with the exception of the recent catastrophe, no immediate cause has ever been discovered. On the other hand the premises were care, credit to the village. fully watched, and the flames were a surprise to the watchmen. Of late years the custom of keeping tanks of water on the roof has prevailed, but notwithstanding all this care, the fire risk continues as great

(Special Correspondence of the Troy Daily closed a special inspection takes place, after which the patrol is kept up until moraing. Theatres seem however still doomed to the fire king, and few have ever been demolished except through this agency. The Brooklyn catastrophe will no doubt lead the New York managers to a still greater degree of care. It is to be remembered that the first theatre ever built in London, where Shakespeare played. Hamlet's ghost, was burned down.

THEATHES AND AUT. Booth's theatre is now ornamented with a fine picture of Lear and Cordelia, which graces the porch. It may be observed that the theatres are generally seeking the addi-tion of art. Fisk ornamented the entrance of the grand opera house with paintings and statuary, and others arel following his example. The fact that "Lear" is now per-formed every night at Booth's renders this picture very appropriate. Barrett as Lear reply to Chamberiain telegraphed him is a very respectable success. He is one of the few players who may be called a well of such a desparch it was untrue that he In taking the role of Lear be is showing the boldness of a mighty ambition, since it is, next to Hamlet, the most difficult of the Shakespearian characters. THE PIOTURE YEAR.

been so richly fed as during the past year. n addition to the greater attractions, there is Kohn's gallery in the Fifth avenue, and also the art student's league, both of which are worthy of notice. Far more important than these, however, have been the priva'e galleries opened to the public. One of these was Belmont's which contains some remarkable gems. Another was ex-Gov. Morgan's, which formed the cueif attraction of the "Loan collection." To this is name long connected with the American to be aided the fact shat two of the fines rivate galleries in the Fifth avenue have en placed in the auction room since his enabled to indulge through inherited wealth. A year ago and each might have

The season for this class of amusements The house had been used for a popular per-tormance, and the watchman at midnight discovered the fire, which was beyond human power. This happened at the time when Elmund Kean was starring in this country. A temporary play hone was country. A temporary play hone was country. A temporary play hone was country, and hony street, and there the wind in an hony street, and there the windsor," which has so far advanced as has opened with a wide variety of style, but reat tragedian appeared in some of his "Windsor," which has so far advanced as inest characters. The Park was soon relouse. The latter is a neat little place and is much employed by private thestri-cals. A fortnight ago the "Windsor" gave this house the new comedy of the "Clouds," which was very creditably ren-dered. The "Amaranth" is another well known dramatic club, which includes some players of acknowledged merit. Such the confidence felt by the "Amaranth" the it has volunteered a performance in behalf of charity. This will come off next week at the Fifth avenue theatre. The Forrest dramatic society is among the leading "pri-vate theatricals" in Brooklyn. The "Young Disciples" is a society which will no doubt stiempt histrionic practice.

MURRAY HILL. This is the centre of elite society, and here the love for the drama has some talented as well as anstocratic enthusiasts. The Murray Hill dramatic association wor a name last year, and they have already opened the season by a performance of "Ours" at the Lexington avenue opera house. Fine music as well as creditable playing marked this affair, which was strictly private—tickets being only issued to the members. The Eclectic amateur dramatic members. The Eelectic amateur dramatic society though compartively new, is in a creditable condition, and opened the season by giving an entertainment at the Union Square heatre. The Wallack club contains some of the best practiced amateurs in this city, some of whom are prepared for regular theatrical service. It recently gave a fine rendering os the "Loan of a Lover" at the Lyccum theatre, which was throughed by a cultured sudience. There is great by a cultured audience. There is great eagerness to obtain tickets to these private theatricals, which bid fair to be among the

attractions of the season. OTHER ASSOCIATION

The Portfolio is very popular as a gath-

versation and reading render it attractive The last meeting of this society was honored by the presence of Richard B. Kimball who is well known as the originator of a peculiar style of fiction which may be called "the business novel." He is a lawye or "the business novel. He is a lawyer by profession and owns a handsome property. As a conversationalist he is very eloquent and attractive, and on the occasion referred to he give free play to his fancy and a tracted a large group by his reminiscences of authors and characters of note. We Kirjandh's 1881 Lagger' is really a first Mr. Kimball's "S). Leger" is really a first class work, and he is the only lawyer in this city who has excelled in I terature. But these pleasant themes are now covered as with a pall. Every social delight seem The a mosphere is rank wit shadowed. the all permeating horror under which sciety seems to link. In the midst of the joy of the festive season we are plunged in-to the "Valley of the Shadow of Death" in a manner never before witnessed by

THE HERMIT OF NEW YORK.

Members of the Legislature. A. N. Swain, editor of the Bellows Falls Times thus speaks of several of his fe low

J. K. Batchelder of Arlington was among most pleasing and earnest speakers of house. He is one of the rising young men of the state and doubt ess will be heard rom hereafter. Hugh Henry of Che ter did not speak so

frequently at this as at forme a salama, having been in poor health much of the reason, feeling and sympathy, and hand-somely acquitted himself on his re-mapping bill at the close of the session.

On legal or constitutional questions no member was more looked to than Mr. French of Woodstock, and on national affairs he made one of the best speeches of

much clearness, force and good eff.ct.

Hon. R. C. Abell of West Haven was
the technical man of the House, and sometimes considered a "chronic objector," but it cannot be denied that as a whole he was also one of the most useful members for this very reason. If there were more such men the country would not now be hedg-ing about the ineligibility of so many presidential electors.

Dedication.

The new graded school building at Northfield, which replaces the old academy building burned last winter, was dedicated on Friday night with appropriate exerciscs. Rev. M. H. Buckham, president of the University of Vermont, made an address on "The higher education of business men." The building cost \$10,000, is a handsome, capacious, solid structure, excellently arranged for its purpose, and a

Fire.

Two large barns belonging to George Fitts of Vershire, together with a hundred tons of hay, one valuable horse, and eight as ever. The watch maintained in all well managed theatres is or a very vigilant character. All through the performance there is a patrol kept up, and when the house is

PRESIDENT GRANT.

What he thinks about South Carolina WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. President Grant in the course of a long and free convergation to-day with a representative of the New York associated press doncerning political affairs, said that recently be received a dispatch from Gov. Chamberlain informing him that it was currently reported in Columbia that the president had in an interview with Mr. Hewitt of New York a week ago remarked that when sixty-three members

of the South Carolina house of representatives holding certificates from the secretary of state should convene he would recognize them as the legal house. The president in Hewitt had sent or author z d the sending had so expressed bimself. The president says he had a free and agreeable conversation with Mr. Hewitt in which he said that in his judgment not What a season this has been for the fine less than 63 members were eligible to orarts! New York taste indeed has never ganize the house and transact business, including the determination of its members. that was the view he then held, but it was merely private opinion, and he might have been wrong. The president on that occasion further expressed his views with regard to the groun is on which each wing of members of the house respectively claimed their seats, and in this connection the oresi dent produced a note addressed to him by Hewitt, dated house of representatives,

Dec. 6th, as follows: To the President-I have received a reliable telegram from Columbia stating that the sixty-third member, holding a certifieate from the secretary of state, has been sworn into the house presided over by Speaker Wallace, which is therefore organ ized in accordance with the requirements of law as stated by you.

On the same day Hewitt sent him enother note as follows: I have just received a later dup itch saying that the suprem court of South Carolina has pronunced its judgment and declared the house pre sided over by W. H. Wallace to be the legally constituted house of representatives and that Mackey is a private person, and not speaker, or in any respect an officer of the legislature. The president said with reference to

these notes he did not think, after his free conversation with Hewitt, that the latter would make use of what he said for the purpose of defeating the party which the president represented. When Hewitt and Senator Randolph called on him several days ago he informed Hewist of the contents of the disputch he had received from Gov. Chamber am and the reply he made to it, and intimated to Hewitt that he thought his confidence had been abused. Hewitt denied that he had sent to Columbia such a dispatch as that ments and. The president then repeated to Hewitt the sufstance of the dispatch in reply to Gov. Chamberlain as to the report current in Columbia. Senator Randolph then produced a dispatch from Gen. Hampton in which he said if the president would recognize the Wallace house and withdraw the troops he would do everything possible to preserve the peace. The president retorted that he looked upon this as a piece of im-pertinence on the part of Hampton in telling him what to do; that the sending of troops to South Carolina was in obedience to tibeing too formidable for the authorities of the state to control; that organized tille clubs representing Gen. Hampton were in the city of Columbia, and that if the fed-eral troops should be withdrawn there would be peace but it would be the rest of death. Senator Randolps then explained that the president should not think that Hampton sought to advise what to do and that the dispatch which was shown to the president was in reply to one R indolph had sent to Hampton.

In response to a question the president said he had never instructed Gen. Ruger to place troops in the state house, but that was the way Ruger understood his orders. The troops were in South Carolica, the ptesiering of the young literati. Nothing his- deat repeated, in obedience to the call of Gov. Chamberlain, to suppress an insurre ion too formidable for him to control, and but it not been for these troops Gov. Cham berlain would be a refugee to day as Gov. Ames now is from Mississippi.

The president said in the course of conrestion that he looked on the situation a embarrassing, to say the least. A good (eal of bad temper had been shown on the democratic side and many were acting un-reasonably. They seem to fear that he was not doing what was right and were abusing everybody for not yielding to their views. This struck him as strange, conedering access through which we lave passed. Gov. Hayes represented the party that carried in the late election all but four of the states that furnished means for the suppression of the rebellion and Gov. Til-den carried all but three of those which

den carried all but three of those which sought to destroy the Union.

In allusion to frauds, he said the majority for Tilden in the city of New York was larger than his total majority in the entire state, and in which city much crime was perpetrated and where there is a large was perpetrated and where there is a large number of men who have very little interest in the state or in the republic. In the same way fraud: were committed in the state of New Jers y and Connecticut. While it was true that these in southern states who gave Tilden his majority were voters, many of them voted more than once, but nobody claimed that Tilden did that perpetrated frauds in the southern states for Tilden, complain of frauds in Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina, but if there had been no frauds in Missis sippi, North Carolina and Arkansas, these tates would have gone for Hayes and

The president justified the exclusion of Laurens and Edgefield counties from the South Carolina returns on the ground that Ce and as voted in them frequently and cast more votes than there were voters for fairs he made one of the best speeches of the feesgion.

Hon. Torrey E. Wales of Burlington. Hon. Torrey E. Wales of Burlington. The use of the troops, but constituting the number of the lives sacrificed and the many political murders in the South, it was necessary to afford the required protection. The pressure and useful men of the state who also amonghte young men of the state who have early won much good fame. He is a everyone from yiolence. All steps taken have early won much good fame. He is a son of Ex. Gov. Dillinghum. He did not speak often in the house, but always with The president in reply to the remark that It seemed the democrats had abandoned the idea of impeaching him said I e would advice them not to attempt it as it migh bring out evidence which they would not like to see spread on record. He would rather trust the rebels than their northern allies and tried to say as much in his an nual message. He did not receive all reports from departments in time and there fore he was obliged to leave out of his message many subjects to which otherwise he would have slidded. He said in response to a question that he would answer the house resolution and inform them why

he sent troops to the south.

Among other things the president said there were now six or eight hundred troops in Washington. It there should be any necessity for more he would order them hither. We should have peace if we have to fight for it. Some days he received five to fight for it. Some days he received five or six letters threatening assassination but he paid no attention to them. A crazy man once followed him six months threatening to take his life, and this person was, he believed, placed in the insane asylum. When he first came to the executive mansion he found a military guard there, but he caused is to be removed and sent into barrecks. The president moved and sent into barracks. The presi-dent, refarring to the political complica-tions, said be had an abiding faith in the

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T. F. PALMER, P. M.
No Payette, Me., May 1, 1816.

Nors.—Mr. Palmer is the restmaster at North Payette, and having become convinced of the rest value of these Plassers by actual use, he has obtained them upon favorable terms and is selling large quagities. A medicine that thus ecommends itself cannot be too lighty com-neticed. One Plaster's ils dezens.

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What I Know About Vegetine.

BOUTH HOSTON, May 9, 1870, H. R. STEVENS, Esq.: H. R. STEVENS, ESCI.

Bear SIT—I have and considerable experience
with the VEGETINE. For dyspepsia, general
achility and inquire bleed, the VEGETINE is
superior to anything which I have ever used,
commenced taking VEGETINE about the
middle of last winter, and, after using a lew niddle of last winter, and, after using a few pottler, it entirely cur d me of dyspepaia, and my blood never was in se good condition as at the present time. It will afford me pleasure to kee any further particulars relative to what I know about this good medicine to any one who will call or address me at my readence, assathens afreet. Very respectfully.

MONROE PARKER, 186 Athens St.

SYMPTOMS — Want of appetite, rising of food and wind from the stemach, actdity of the stomach, heart-burn, drycess and whiteness of the tongue in the morning, some of distension in the stomach and b wels, sometimes rumbling and pain; contineness, which is occasionally interrupted by distribution of the urine. The mouth is claiming, or has a sour or bitter taste. Other frequent symptoms are waterbrash, pairitation of the heart, head ache, and disorders of the scenes, as seeing double, etc. There is general debuilty, languar and aversion to notion; depection of the spirits, disturced sleep, and rightful dreams.

Gained Fifteen Pounds of Flesh. Eo. BERWICK, ME., Jan, 17, 1812.

H. R. STEVENS, F.SQ.
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commenced taking the VEGETINE, slace with it time my health has scaeely improved. My
food digests well, and I have gained fittern
pounds of flesh. There are several others in
this place taking the VEGETINE, all have obtained relief. Yours truly,
THOMALE MOORE,
Ourseer of card room, Partsmouth's Company's mill;

All Diseases of the Blood, If VEGSTINE will relieve pain, cleanse, pu-ils and cure such diseases, restoring the pa-tent to perfect besith after trying different hysicians, many remedies, suffering for years,

Good Ev.dence Good EV. dence

(INCINEATE, Nov. 26, 1872,

Mr. H. M. FYEVENS:
Dear Sir—the two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent my wife has used with great benefit. For a long time she has been troubled with digteness and costlveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by he use of VEGETINE. He was so troubled with dispepsia and general debility, and has been greatly benefitted.

THOMAS GILMORE, 27 % Walnut St.

Reliable Evidence.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

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APPRECIATION. CHARLESTOWN, MASS , March 19, 1867.

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spring medicine, it is the best thing I ever
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